
The Gavelyte

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Cedarville College

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Gavelyte

OCTOBER 1911

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The Gavelyte.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER 1911.

NO. 7

The Initiative And Referendum.

BY PROF. LEROY ALLEN, Ph. B.

The initiative and referendum, taken together as one reform, is a device to secure to the people more direct, definite, and certain control over legislation. The initiative means that a small proportion of the voters, usually eight per cent, can petition for the passage of a desired law. If the legislative body passes the law, well and good; but if not, then it goes to the people at an election, and if passed, becomes a law in spite of the legislature. The referendum means that a small proportion of the votes, usually five per cent, can petition for a popular vote on a law that has been passed by the legislature. The law is then suspended until an election can be held. If a majority of the voters approve, the law stands; if not, it is annulled.

The initiative and referendum have already made considerable progress in the United States. The State of South Dakota enjoys the honor of having been the first to adopt the reform as a part of the constitution, as early as 1898. In the thirteen years since, nine other states, Missouri, Arkansas, Maine, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Utah have also adapted it. In addition, amendments to the constitution, providing for the initiative and referendum, are now pending in eight states, California, Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Furthermore, in four states, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, and Illinois, amendments have passed one house and been rejected in the other. In twenty-five states, the initiative and referendum have been in use for many years for localities.

The reasons for the adoption of the modern device for good government centre largely around distrust of the legislature. There has been a remarkable change in the course of our political history in the position of our state legislatures and in the attitude of the people towards them. In 1876, these bodies had the bulk of political power and the complete confidence of the people. In all but two states, they even elected the governor and other state officers; they amended the state constitutions without the sanction of the people; the governor had no veto on their acts; the courts had no "judicial veto," that is, could declare none of their acts unconstitutional. But for one hundred and twenty-

five years, the state legislatures have steadily declined. They have lost power in the states, influence in the nation, and especially they have lost the confidence of the people. A number of stages in this decline are noticeable. First, their power to elect state officers was taken away. Then the executive was given the veto, at first only a majority veto, then later a two-thirds veto. Third, limitations were placed on the length of sessions. In Oregon, for instance, the legislature was limited to a session of forty days. In some states, the legislators were paid for a specified number of days and then, for the rest of the session, if it continued, received no pay or only half pay. Such restrictions as these clearly constitute a serious reflection upon the character of the legislators, upon their uprightness and their interest in the public weal.

In the fourth place, an expression of the people was required on certain matters, as, for instance, on the amount of debt allowable. Finally, there is the complete initiative and referendum in which the people dictate to the legislature what laws shall be passed and revise the laws when passed.

This decline in the power of the legislatures and in the popular confidence in them was at first gradual, but in the last few years has been greatly accelerated so that the demand for the initiative and referendum appears as a very sudden development. Less than a score of years ago, the initiative and referendum was argued for by only a few people generally regarded as "cranks". Today, nearly every one who desires to see good government established and maintained believes in this great reform.

What is the explanation of this sudden demand? The answer is that the light of publicity has been turned upon the operations of our state legislatures as never before and has revealed conditions that were long suspected but could not be proved to exist—incompetence, extravagance, corruption. The facts are two well known, through the work of graft investigations and prosecutions and the efforts of "muck-rakers" to require elaboration of these conditions. It will be sufficient merely to mention, as the latest striking example, the last legislature of our own state and the legislature of 1909 of Illinois, which elected William H. Lorimer to the United States Senate.

Now it is the purpose of the initiative and referendum to furnish a remedy for those conditions. The source of the evil lies in the combination of the political machines of either one or in some cases two political parties on the one hand, and those desiring special privileges from the legislature or to prevent the enactment of good legislation on the other hand. In many and perhaps all of the states an organized system has been developed for the buying and selling of laws. It is claimed that the "jackpot", as it is called in Illinois, in 1909 amounted to nine hundred thousand dollars. The initiative and referendum takes away the power of the legislature to sell laws, because it can no longer guarantee to "deliver the goods." The referendum acts as a curb on the legislature in the passing of undesirable legislation as, for instance, in the

granting of some special privilege to some private corporation, since a very small number of voters, interested in the public welfare can, by petition, call the law into question and have it defeated by the people. Who will care to pay large sums to the legislature for privileges which the people may immediately take away? The initiative will act as a spur to hasten the enactment of good legislation. It is extremely difficult to get good legislation through under the present system, because it is opposed by the interests. Direct primary bills, pure food laws, and labor legislation are examples. The United States is behind the world in progressive labor legislation. But the initiative makes it possible for a few who are interested in some reform to educate the people on the subject and pass the needed law in spite of the legislature and their confederates, "the interests."

There are three groups opposed to the initiative and referendum: first, the political machines, the "bosses", the professional politicians; second, special interests desiring special privileges; third, honest conservatives. There is no use to argue with the first two classes. As Mr. Bryan says, "If a man wishes to dispute the proposition, 'Thou shalt not steal', don't try to convince him; search him!"

But not all who oppose the initiative and referendum do so because of their own private and illegitimate interests. Some are honestly opposed because of conservative attitude. Their arguments are worth consideration. The first is that the initiative and referendum is unAmerican. But a study of our political history will readily reveal the fact that it is really of native growth, and has gradually developed out of our own political experience. At first there was no initiative or referendum at all, not even with regard to the state constitutions. But state after state has decided that constitutions must be based upon the direct will of the people. Later laws in regard to loans, banking, and taxes were required to be submitted to the popular will, and finally, the initiative and referendum has been adapted widely for local questions, such as the sale of liquors, the issue of bonds for public buildings, changing the county seat, et cetera. The complete initiative and referendum is thus seen to be but a natural outgrowth of American conditions.

Another argument is that the initiative and referendum would overthrow representative government. The reply is, first, that it is doubtful if we now have representative government. According to Woodrow Wilson this is only the "literary theory", to which the facts do not correspond. The theory is that upright, public-spirited men, skilled in government will be elected to represent the people in making the laws. The facts are that the majority of men elected to the state legislatures either are or become corrupt politicians seeking their own gain and representing no one but the special interests. In the second place, the initiative and referendum would not destroy, but would restore representative government. It would elevate the character

of the legislators. There being no longer "anything in it" for the corrupt legislators, he could no longer use corruption to secure his election and the honest men would have a chance to be elected. Finally, the initiative and referendum would not effect a legislature composed of upright, wise men, willing to do their duty, except in the case of an honest difference of opinion between the legislature and the people, in which case doubtless the will of the people rather than that of the legislature ought to prevail.

A third argument against the initiative and referendum is that it means mob rule. This argument assumes that the great masses of the people are ignorant, dishonest, arbitrary, unwilling that property and life should be protected. If this is true, then there is no remedy but the abolition of popular government itself. But it is not true. The sober judgment of the common people is the most conservative force in the state. A proof of this is seen in England where the referendum is demanded not by the socialists, not by the liberals, not by the radical elements, but by the Tories to check the radical tendencies of the House of Commons. It is opposed by socialists and liberals because they fear that the people, conservative and slow to change, will retard progress. Can the mass of the people understand and be trusted to decide complicated questions of public law and policy? If not, the whole theory and practice of our government is wrong. For in our presidential elections they have constantly been called upon to decide the most intricate and delicate questions, among which may be mentioned those of free silver, the tariff and the Philippine question.

But the real test of any device is in its operation. That is the test of the present system of law-making by unrestricted legislatures. It has been tried and found waiting—nay, intolerable. In Oregon the new plan has been in operation long enough for us to get some idea of its effectiveness and practicability. Before the initiative and referendum were adopted, a law providing direct primaries was sought from the legislature again and again, and sought in vain. After the initiative and referendum clause was put into the constitution, a direct primary law was again sought and again refused. Then a law was initiated and put on the statute books over the heads of the legislators. A certain wealthy business man had paid blackmail for years to prevent the enactment of legislation that would have ruined his business. After the initiative and referendum had been adopted, he was again approached by the corrupt politicians and asked for his "contribution". He refused and when he was told that the legislature would pass a law that would put him out of business, he said "go ahead and pass your law, and then I'll have a referendum on it." The law was never passed. This incident shows how honest business interests, or those that would like to be honest, are benefited by the new plan.

Perhaps the most striking exemplification of the value of the initiative and referendum is to be seen in connection with fisheries of the Columbia River.

Two methods were in vogue. Fisherman near the mouth used nets; those farther up used fishing wheels. Between the two the river was being deprived of its whole supply of fish. It was clear that something would have to be done or the industry would be forever ruined. Those at the mouth maintained that fishing with wheels ought to be prohibited. Those farther up asserted just as stoutly that the use of nets should be stopped. Both groups had influence enough in the legislature to prevent the enactment of legislation inimical to its interests, and nothing was done. The initiative and referendum was adopted. Each group initiated a law prohibiting the mode of fishing used by the other group, and both laws went before the people. Here was a complicated and difficult question. How was it decided? Did the voters display ignorance and lack of judgment? By no means. Their wisdom was Solomonic. They passed both laws! Fishing with wheels was prohibited to satisfy the demand of those who fished with nets, and fishing with nets was prohibited to satisfy those who fished with wheels. In the meantime the fish themselves had a respite and a chance to multiply. Then the legislature, at its next session, seeing that something had to be done, "got busy" and passed a reasonable law regulating both methods of fishing and preventing the extinction of the fish.

The passing of a direct primary law in Maine at the last election is perhaps the most recent fruit of the initiative and referendum.

The initiative and referendum is not a panacea. It will not cure all political ills. There are no panaceas in politics, but there are devices that will help the people to express their wishes and to carry them out. Why are new devices of government constantly needed to safeguard the people's interests. The reason can be illustrated by the explanation of a phrase borrowed from athletics, "beating the game." When it was the rule in base ball that a player could be taken out of the game and another substituted at any moment, a certain captain not then in the game but coaching near third base, saw a little foul knocked up at a critical point in the game. He saw that the third baseman could not catch the ball, but that he could easily do so. Quick as lightning, he said to the third baseman, "You're out; I take your place." threw up his hands, caught the foul, put the batter out and won the game for his team. That is what is meant by the phrase, "beating the game." Base ball men sit behind the stove all winter and try to "figure out" some ways in which they can take advantage of the rules in a way that was not mentioned. Foot ball coaches lie in hammocks all summer and try to invent "trick plays", which are nothing more nor less than schemes for 'beating the game'. Now the same thing exactly is going on in politics, and, just as in foot ball, new rules must constantly be invented to prevent the abuses. Eternal vigilance in the price of good government.

There is every prospect that the initiative and referendum will be adopted by every state. Such reforms as the Australian ballot, direct primaries, and civil service were opposed by the same classes of people and by the same arguments that are opposed to the initiative and referendum. They have, nevertheless, been adopted by state after state. The initiative and referendum is in line with historical progress and is a step forward in popular control of the agencies and acts of the government. In our own state there is a strong movement for the inclusion of an initiative and referendum clause in the new constitution soon to be framed. It is to be hoped that this will be done so that Ohio may take its place among the more progressive commonwealths of our nation.

The Evolution of a Man.

BY KUSHATEUE.

CHAPTER 1.

There is one thing I can never remember. Sitting with my eyes shut, I can think back over the years, as it were, to the very beginning of time; and yet of the moment I commenced to inhale the breezes of heaven into this frame of mine, I have no recollection. That such a thing occurred to embellish the annals of history, I have no doubt.

When I first sat up and began to take notice of things, we were living in old Kushequa. If ever you were there, you haven't forgotten it. One long street, houses of antiquity and decline on both sides; two stores of pre-historic architecture, a post office of aboriginal birth, and a blacksmith shop of time-honored prosperity over which swayed the branches of a beautiful chestnut tree. Years after when our teacher made us, from memory, recite, "Under the spreading chestnut tree, The village smithy stands,"

I wished Longfellow had never been born and I poured out the wrath of my little soul by stoning the smithy's cat, of which he was especially fond; his wife being dead.

Kushequa was not altogether void of religious life. There was one church of immemorial tradition of which my father was the "parson." The church is one place I never can forget. It mattered not if I were tired, or had the tooth-ach, or a pain under my little red vest, I had to go to services and sit up beside my mother without moving a

muscle. It was agony to have someone come in and sit in the seat behind me and not be able to know who it was. Sometimes when I would just turn a tiny bit and peak, it was the woodshed and no dinner for me.

No one knew anything about wireless telegraphy but all the same messages would carry down the street faster than the Twentieth Century Limited. There were lots of old maids there. It must be dreadful to be a maid of any age because maids always grow old. Anyone who is so ugly that no one wants to live with her gets to be an old maid. I always took to the opposite side of the street when I saw one approaching. They stared out of the windows to see the moon eyes I received that day in a fight, and then peaked around the corners to see father coming from the apple tree. Always there comes into my mind an unpleasant vision of a certain old maid, who looks anything but like the Statue of Liberty, as I caught the connection between her and the apple tree switch in father's hand. This happened quite frequently for I delighted to fight. I worshiped Corbet and Fitsimmons and gloried in my achievements from day to day.

The second winter I went to school, if I remember correctly, we "ran out" two teachers and the third went to church on Easter singing praises because the game was ended. I remember how I with the other boys gathered large balls of burdock burs and tormented the girls by putting them in their hair and if the opportunity afforded threw a bunch on the teacher's skirt. How we delighted in becoming expert paper-wadists and filling the

stove with soap stone. On a certain day the teacher became provoked to the extent of picking up my neighbor's slate and banging me over the head until the floor was covered with the broken pieces of slate. I jumped and ran out the door, the teacher tearing my little red vest in the back. With a burst of speed I flew down the street like the leaves which darted ahead in the wind. Every maid in town was in the door as I dashed past and as they gazed, the shivers ran up my spine. I burst to greater speed fearing in some way, the inevitable would happen and father would meet me at the gate. But, for once in my life, he was not there. Rushing to my mother, I threw myself upon her lap, and sobbed out the sorrow of my broken heart. I went to school the next day because I had to, but with a feeling towards that teacher I never will forget.

Not long after this we left old Kueshequa. By the time we were again settled in our own home, I was ready for the high school. I was at the age when I longed for the society of my school mates. Within two years, I learned the "light-step" and the soft, fair forms of the dance. I was versed in all the up-to-date methods, sensations, and feelings of the youthful lover. I had acquired quite an extended knowledge of cards. I had experienced the exhilarating joy of the "peace weed." In short, I was a typical high school sport; using all the badness and meanness that had come into my life, yet clinging to the good for Sunday manners.

Entering the house one Friday night.

I was called by father into the library. There was an extra chair from the parlor, from which I guessed some maid had been ahead of me although I never knew. I was returning from a most enjoyable dance where I had been infatuated by the prettiest girl I had ever seen. I was in no mood to listen to father and he was in no humor to trifle with me. This was the worst scene we ever had; altho there was one later, during my university course which was harder for both and of far greater consequence.

The result of the interview was, that this was the last year for me in high school. The following year found me across the state in a small college taking "Prep" work as the upper classmen called it; and we despised the references. Father and mother had spent much time writing to college presidents, reading catalogues, and in discussion, before they finally decided the place for me was Calman College. Why, I do not know unless it was because of the legio loci and res an gusta domi. For I never had been at a place of so much religion before. Churches more than they needed; Brotherhoods, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and chapel exercises every day, which I despised. In spite of all this atmosphere I picked for companions the students of my liking and they were always adapted to my ways of life and to my ideas of society.

I never knew whether any one told father how far I was falling into the old ways, but he came unexpectedly to pay me a visit. As it happened, luckily for me, I was in my room digging

hard at a Latin lesson. The next day he visited my class rooms and as I was no dull student when I applied myself, he was well pleased and went home without comment. His visit showed me however, that I would have to acquire the acquaintance and have something in common with the better element of the school, and altho I despised those who attended the religious services I was admitted cordially. Soon I felt at home and spent enough time with the better students to be able to introduce father into their circle on his next visit.

Again I was slipping back into the old ways when a girl, a good friend of mine, broke an engagement and went for the evening with another fellow. This stirred within me the old spirit of fight. I was determined to get even. I would make her beg for forgiveness. Whether she would ever have done so, I do not know, for in a spirit of revenge I took a dare to ask one of the finest young ladies of the town to an entertainment. To my utter astonishment, she accepted. You may know I dressed in my "swellest" and put on my Sunday airs, not knowing I would meet my Waterloo and be cast, like Napoleon, on an island of no escape.

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ATHLETICS

The outlook is bright for the year of 1911-12 to be a banner one in the athletic circles of Cedarville College.

Football, which was discontinued last year, is again receiving attention and, under the able coaching of Rev. McMichael, together with the interest and cooperation of the students, should bring forth a team the peer of any which has represented C. C. on the gridiron for many years. However, interest must be shown, by the players and students alike or all other efforts will be futile. Three games have been scheduled and two others are being arranged for. As the season does not begin until Oct. 28th it will mean a strenuous five weeks until the banner event at Wilmington on Turkey Day. Lets all pull together for old C. C. We can have a good team if we will. Will we?

Basket ball, the sport at which Cedarville always ranks high, is already receiving the attention of the student body, and this year will see some of the best teams in the state here. The boys are endeavoring to arrange an all-college schedule, four games have already been slated while many others are pending. The girls have lost some of last year's stars but there is plenty of new material to draw from. Let us hope that last year's memorable record will not be disgraced but that it may be surpassed.

Reciprocity.

The new German professor sat at his desk and looked after the retreating form of the editor of the *Pebbleyte* with mingled wrath and amazement. "Hypnotized, plumb hypnotized," he murmured. "How in the name of all that's unexplainable did he do it? Write an article for his magazine with two sets of test papers waiting to be graded and twenty-five note books crying out for red ink decorations! Well, that is what comes of being young and beautiful and looking like an easy mark. Nice subject he gave me too. Just anything I please. I might write on Personal Liberty or maybe I ought to seek an attractive title. The Man, two Maids and the Minotaur! That's a nice alliterative title. I might write a series of character sketches with the first year german class as material. Lots of it there all right!" The Professor gazed absently out through the window across the campus. The late afternoon sun was slanting down through the oak trees and turning the windows of the science building across the quadrangle to fire. From the tennis courts came laughter and from the athletic field the voices of the squad at practice. From the chapel, singing and the deep notes of the pipe organ drifted across the campus. It was Thursday afternoon and the choir was practicing for vespers. A troubled look crept into the tired eyes and a little frown puckered the professor's forehead. This time last year he had been out on the grid-iron himself at practice on the dear home field. A wave of homesickness

swept over him. For the moment he hated the place where he now was, the room where day after day he listened to the endless repetitions. The little college so unlike the one across two states where he had spent four happy care-free years. That very morning he had heard the fellows talking at the club of the coming season, of the need of new suits and of the probability that the college would help out on expences. He would certainly not exert himself to help them out. What did they know about foot ball anyway?

The telephone in the corridor had been jingling insistently for several minutes before he awoke from his fit of abstraction and answered it.

"This is the dean speaking," came over the wire, "There is a special faculty meeting at the president's house tonight at seven-thirty. Please be there."

"Certainly," replied the professor and hung up the receiver. He was not of a suspicious nature but he had his share of the natural curiosity which belongs by rights to man ever since his earliest ancestor's curiosity prompted him to taste the apple so generously offered him. Moreover the professor was not twelve months removed from college pranks of his own. So he returned to his desk and thought hard for several minutes. The troublesome *Pebbleyte* article forgotten. This that resulted in several conclusions. First, his going up on College Hill at seven-thirty meant the breaking of an engagement for the conservatory party. Moreover, the president had left town on the three o'clock car to be gone until next morning to his certain knowl-

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of the entire student body. Let this spirit continue, for it means a bigger and better Cedarville.

In a recent issue of the "United Presbyterian" there was a call made for money for the endowment of two of that denominations, colleges, Muskingum and Westminster, the amounts asked were 250,000 and 200,000 dollars respectively for the above schools. We wonder why the church that founded our own college does not get busy along this line. Surely Cedarville College is as needy and we all know that she is as worthy of one support as the fore-named institutions, and it is not a very good advertisement for one denomination to let the one college that we have remain dwarfed because of our lack of interest and support. Think over it, pray over it, and if you are asked for money for this worthy cause, GIVE IT.

WANTED — GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE requires the service of a representative in Cedarville to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable, but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. F. Fairbanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

If we consider the past month as a forecast of the entire college year, we are compelled to believe that this will be the best year that Cedarville has seen since the institution was established some seventeen years ago. On the athletic field and in the classroom, in the literary meetings and in the more solemn services of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A., there is to be seen a marked spirit of determination, and unanimity which, during the coming months, will not only result in games won and perfect lessons, but will also make for the welfare and uplift of the

Reciprocity

Continued from page 186

edge: Finally, some scraps of a conversation heard in the hall of the club after breakfast that morning gained a new significance in the light of this faculty summons. The abstraction was all gone now. So was the homesickness. The boyish love of a joke was back with a wish to checkmate the plotting sinners.

It was not hard to interpret glances passing back and forth at supper that night, nor to understand veiled illusions or innocent questions. Neither was it very difficult to call up the schemers, who, with one exception, were team men, imitate the dean's gruff tones and ask them to appear at the regular faculty meeting the next afternoon at three to account for some pranks in connection with one of the faculty. It was still easier to excuse himself to his pretty partner for being a little late and go to the party with an innocent face but a twinkle in his eye.

There was much perturbation among the team men next day. Two of the number summoned to appear before the faculty were old offenders and had been warned that another offense meant expulsion. Suspension meant the loss of next day's game. So it was with gloomy faces that the little band tapped at the door of the faculty room in the afternoon. The president waved them to seats and turned to Ward, the captain of the team.

"Mr. Ward," he said quietly, "I have already learned from Professor Mc-

Cready the reason for your appearance here this afternoon."

The boys shivered and Ward glanced at the professor. He was sitting in his accustomed place at the faculty table, idly drawing patterns on it with his pencil and looking abstractedly through the open window across the campus.

The president went on steadily, "Your professor has been talking quite eloquently for the last quarter of an hour and has finally brought us around to his way of thinking. The college will furnish new foot ball suits and looks to you to show your gratitude to us by producing a team of which we can be proud. I will see about the matter at once. You may go, gentlemen."

Dazed the boys rose and murmuring in turn "Thank you, sir." They filed out. Evans, the editor turned at the door and looked back at the professor. The professor returned the glance and, tell it not in Gath, actually winked solemnly. Then he called out as though struck by a sudden thought, "Say, by the way, Evans, the subject for my article is Reciprocity."



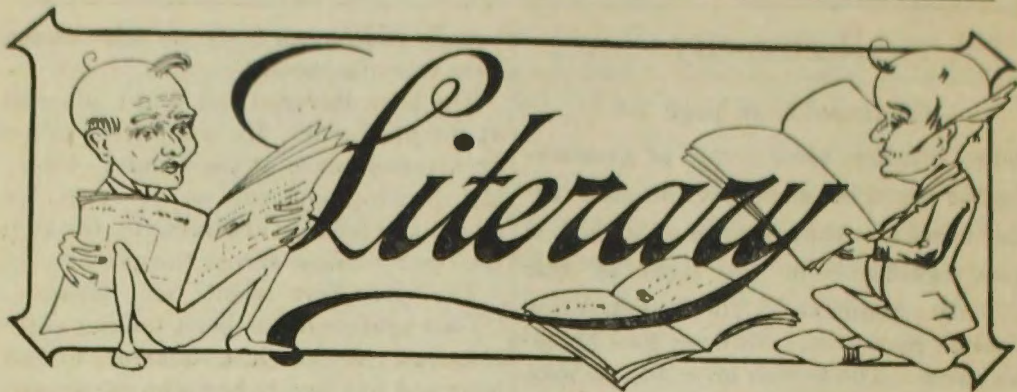
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PHILOSOPHIC.

The reception given for the new students, faculty and alumni by the Philosophic Society on September 22, was a most enjoyable affair, this opinion being voiced and evidenced by all present. The society is most happy over the crowd of new students who have joined our ranks, and indeed the record of the society this year bids fair to rival that of many preceeding years. Several new rules have been established—that of having meetings on alternate Monday nights, more credits being given for prompt attendance, with the added requirement that all remain to the end of the meeting, a rule which will do away with many former evils. The contestants for the inter-society contest, to be held in December, were elected by the society at the last business meeting. The preliminary oratorical contest will be held in November and as many as possible are urged to enter this contest. You never know what you can do till you try. The first meeting of the societies was held jointly on Oct. 3. The well

rendered program was enjoyed by the members of both societies and a good-nymber of visitors. A clever little play, "A Box of Monkeys" was given and proved quite a success. Let us be faithful in word and example and make this year of our society the very best yet.

PHILO SOCIETY.

The evening of Sept. 29, 1911, will long be cherished in the memories of all who, on that occasion, attended the annual reception of Philo Literary Society given in honor of our new students.

Philo Hall had been tastefully decorated with beautiful ferns and potted plants and never did it present a more splendid appearance than when the doors were opened to extend a hearty welcome to our guests.

During the first part of the evening, music was furnished by Mr. Fred Bird, an alumnus of the society. Following this, a contest, "What relation are they to you," was engaged in with a great deal of pleasure to all. Red and

white hearts, bearing the name of countries and their capitals, were then passed and partners for supper secured in this manner.

The guests descended to the English room, which had been beautifully decorated with white crepe paper and golden rod. Here an excellent two course supper was served. The following was the menu: Salad aux pommes d'or, pimento sandwiches, olives, reception wafers, lemon ice, angel food cake and mints. Little Dorathy Oglesbee and Lucile Johnson assisted in serving supper, also passing the pink carnations, which were used as favors, and presided at the Punch Bowl during the latter part of the evening.

After toasts were given by Mr. Ernest Foster of the Philosophics, Mr. Harriman of Philo, Mr. W. R. Ustick of Philo Alumni, Dr. McChesney and Rev. McMichael of the Faculty, the one hundred and one guests returned to the Society Hall where two other contests were engaged in and prizes awarded to Miss Florence Clemans and Messrs. Hugh Turnbull, Clarence Lloyd and William Lanning.

Just before we parted, Miss Grace Beckley took her place at the piano and, when the guests gathered around, played the accompaniments to the college songs which were sung with a spirit that plainly revealed the affection that each student bears to our own dear Cedarville.

Society spirit runs high this year and we are especially glad to note the interest the new members of Philo are taking in her work.

Contestants for the Inter-Society Contest of Dec. 1 have been chosen and are busily at work.

Our first Literary meeting will be held Monday Oct. 16, and we welcome any who may desire to show their interest in our work by their attendance.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. of Cedarville College has never before had the interesting and instructive meetings that she is having this year. The new plan of meeting at the chapel time instead of in the evening, as we have heretofore, has, in a measure, brought this about. It is much easier to get the men out, a great many more come, and they take more active part in the meetings.

The first meeting this year was held Sept. 14th, when the Y. W. C. A. united with us in discussing "the value of a good beginning" led by Mr. Howard McGaffie.

Sept. 20th we considered "The Value of a Christian Friend". Every one seemed free to express his thots on this all important subject. "Steadfast in Purpose" the topic for the following week was very plainly and earnestly fathomed and many helpful thots were expressed which will help each one to be more steadfast in his purpose. These meetings are held at 9:15 Wednesday mornings and we would be more than glad to have visitors. Every one is most cordially invited to be with us at this time.



A hot temper usually makes a warm time.

Line of direct communication over Short Lines of the G. B. and P. D.

Ark lights were first invented by Noah.

After Prof. McChesney had most vividly described the burning to death of a cow, Grace askt Prof., did the cow die.

McClellan trying to pronounce Tastitus, -Ta'-Ta'-icus.

There is many a sharp that lives in a Flat.

"Janet is undoubtly the most beautiful girl in College; Paul C."

Some women make the most of there good looks.

Beauty may some times be rubed off.

Prof. Jurkat says Phil Needs a Cart for—;?

When a man is Sea sick he thinks he going to die; when he is Love Sick other folks wish he would.

Phil:—Prof. did not Gregory write a commontary on Job.

About all some folks get in College is alot knowledge they do not know what to do with.

John Stewart, being ask why he came into Ethics remarkt, "To hear Prof McChesney recite." How true.

It's a good thing for the rest of us that some folks can't "come back".

Prof. Jurkat "Doing business at the Old Stand."

If the devil would come to town a lot of people would surely hide.

Dr. Anderson to P. Creswell:—How much of a Museum have they up at College.

P. C.:—Oh, about two bottles full.

Some people could not carry a tune if they had it in a basket.

Notice:—Lost strayed or stolen, Harry Bird, last seen across the rail road.

Some folks waste a lot of time trying to save a little money.

McClellan:—Ottawa is where all things end.

If some folks could get a good square

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look at themselves they would feel different toward the rest of us.

Ernest:—"Prof. are the negros descendants of Ham." "Yes sir burnt Ham."

Prof:—Better put off till tomorrow the things you ought not do today.

The man with money to burn has a hot time.

Mary Ellen on being asked whether Howard would care if she would go to the conference with another fellow said: "He didn't say much, besides, I am his boss, and always will be."

In the classics class, Prof. Smith was talking of various poems which she expected to show the class. Among them were Longfellow's. She said: "I am very sorry but I intended to bring my Longfellow up today." He had been there the night before.

Mr. Harriman, in conversation with Miss Frances Smith at the R. P. social, said: "I believe you have two brothers who are studying for the ministry," to which she upheld. "Why no, that is, not unless you mean ah-er." Oh Shaw.

MARY HASTINGS' CREED.

Eat, drink and be 'Mary' for tomorrow you may be Mrs. McClellan.

Tripoli.

Like a bolt from a clear sky, came the news, last month, that Italy had declared war on Turkey and had seized Tripoli. The result was a general scramble to know what and where

Tripoli is, and what the causes and results of the seizure are.

Tripoli is a Turkish province lying west of Egypt, on the Mediterranean coast. It has an area of 400,000 square miles and a population of nearly one million, mostly Berbers and Moors, with a sprinkling of Turkish officials and Italian merchants. It was originally a province of Carthage and afterwards of Rome, which called it Tripoli because it had three notable cities. At the fall of the Western Roman Empire it passed into the hands of the Vandals, who in turn lost it to the Eastern Roman Empire. The Mohammedans conquered it in the seventh century, and when the Turks superseded the Saracens as the upholders of the Mohammedan faith, they become the legatees of the Caliphate of Bagdad, which included all the present-day possessions of the Turkish Empire, and also the Balkan states and Greece and Egypt.

About forty years ago began the partition of Africa among the Powers of Europe. To realize the immensity of the change one must compare a map of Africa in 1870 with one in 1911. Only three independent specks remain, Abyssinia, Liberia, and Morocco. Morocco will presently disappear as the result of a bargain between France and Germany.

Previous to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, Russia, Austria, and Germany formed the Triple Alliance, while France and Italy preserved a Dual Alliance dating back to the Crimean War. At the Berlin Conference of 1878, which determined the status of the Balkan States, Germany opposed

the pretensions of Russia so strongly that Russia withdrew from the Triple Alliance and joined France. In 1881, France, which had held Algeria as a province for forty years, also seized Tunis, a Turkish possession on which Italy had set her eye. This so offended Italy that she withdrew from her French alliance and joined Germany and Austria, thus forming the Triple Alliance of the present day. Italy has viewed the French possession of Tunis with the same alarm that Japan viewed the prospective occupation of Korea by Russia in 1904. Japan fought as for her life to prevent that consummation, but Italy did not fight France for Tunis. Instead, she has now followed Gambetta's advice made in 1881, and taken the next best thing, and in fact a Hobson's Choice.

The specific reason given for the Italian occupation has been the flagrant disregard of the rights of Italian citizens living in Tripoli. Aside from this, Italy appears as the champion of civilization against Turkish tyranny and misrule, much as the United States appeared in 1898 in the case of Cuba.

We cannot take the space here to relate in detail the horrors which those countries have had to endure which have had the misfortune to live under Turkish rule for the past five hundred years. Missionaries and travelers have related in lectures and books both the specific instances and the general state of affairs. Cruelty and rapacity are the order of the day. The Armenian massacres and the Bulgarian atrocities are cases in point, but they

are only the summit of horrors. High taxes and robbery by officials, unpunished assaults and destruction of property make a constant horror, especially to Christians. The various Russo-Turkish wars of the last two centuries have had this as their underlying cause, and have resulted in the freedom of the Christian population of Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Greece, and the absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Christian Austria. Turkish misrule in Egypt had reduced the population of that country in 1800 to two and a half millions, but under English administration it has increased to nine millions in 1900. It is fair to expect that, under the Italians, Tripoli will again blossom as the rose, as it did in the age of the Antonines.

One result will be that the great African trade-route from the inland will be re-established for those goods which are now being diverted to the mouths of the Nile and the Niger, the Tripoli route being the shorter. Two-fifths of the soil is cultivable, an area larger than Germany.

The voice of dissent has been raised that the manner of the Italian occupation violates the eighth commandment. The application is as unfortunate as if one should apply it to the judge who takes away an ill-treated child from hard-hearted parents and places it in a comfortable home or in a house of refuge. The civilized nations of the world must care for the unfortunate as one of their international duties. If Italy betrays her trust, an avenger will come.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mr. Edward Shaw, '10, spent several days recently in Cedarville and vicinity, visiting friends and relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter Condon, of Trenton, O., are the proud parents of another daughter, born Oct. 2. Rev. Condon is a member of the class of 1900.

The ten Y. W. C. A. charter members, who have graduated, have donated a large window seat to the Y. W. C. A. rest room at the college.

The Cedarville Record, edited by Mr. S. C. Wright, '08, has been succeeded by a county paper, The Greene County

Tribune. The new editor is Rev. W. R. Graham, '05, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Miss Julia Harbison, '09, is attending Bliss Business College, Columbus.

Rev. B. McLeod Paul, '00, of New Bedford, Pa., delivered an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new Reformed Presbyterian church at Coulterville, Ill., on Sept. 18th.

Mr. Frank Creswell, '10, has returned to Hale Center, Texas, after a visit of several weeks at his home near Cedarville.

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As we go to press, we are in receipt of the report, from the State W. C. T. U., that Mr. Earl McClellan, '12, is the winner of the fifty dollars, in the prize essay contest. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. McClellan.

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